

**Board of Historic Resources Quarterly Meeting  
18 June 2020**

**Sponsor Markers - Diversity**

**1.) Charlotte Harris Lynched, 6 March 1878**

**Sponsor:** Northeast Neighborhood Association (NENA)

**Locality:** Harrisonburg

**Proposed Location:** Court Square

**Sponsor Contact:** Gianluca De Fazio, [defazigx@jmu.edu](mailto:defazigx@jmu.edu); Steven Thomas, [hburgnena@gmail.com](mailto:hburgnena@gmail.com)

**Original text:**

**Charlotte Harris Lynched, 6 March 1878**

About a dozen disguised people took Charlotte Harris from the custody of a jailer at approximately 11PM on 6 Mar. 1878, and hanged her from a tree approximately 15 miles east of this location, the only documented lynching of an African American woman in Virginia. Harris was accused of inciting a young African American man to burn the barn of a white farmer. A grand jury met for several weeks and failed to identify and indict any of the lynchers. The young man accused of burning the barn was later acquitted of all charges. More than 4,000 lynchings took place in the United States between 1877 and 1950, more than 100 of them in Virginia, targeting mostly African American men.

**120 words/ 682 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Charlotte Harris Lynched, 6 March 1878**

About a dozen disguised people took Charlotte Harris from the custody of jailers in eastern Rockingham County on the night of 6 March 1878 and hanged her from a tree approximately 13 miles southeast of here. This is the only documented lynching of an African American woman in Virginia, and it received nationwide attention. A grand jury that met here failed to identify any of the lynchers. Harris had been accused of inciting a young African American man to burn the barn of a white farmer. This man was later acquitted on all charges. More than 4,000 lynchings took place in the United States between 1877 and 1950; more than 100 people, primarily African American men, were lynched in Virginia.

**120 words/ 698 characters**

**Sources:**

*Staunton Spectator*, 12, 15 March, 23 April 1878.

*Chicago Daily Tribune*, 13 March 1878.

*Rockingham Register*, 7, 14 March, 25 April 1878.

*Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 11, 16, 18 March, 17 April 1878.

*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, 26 March 1878.

*Alexandria Gazette*, 11, 16, 27 March, 17 April 1878.

*New York Herald*, 10 March 1878, 17 April 1878.

*Washington Daily Critic*, 17 April 1878.

*Washington Evening Star*, 11 March, 17 April 1878.

Racial Terror: Lynching in Virginia: <https://sites.jmu.edu/valynchings/va1878030601/>

<https://sites.jmu.edu/valynchings/the-lynching-of-charlotte-harris/>

<https://sites.jmu.edu/valynchings/victims/>

Map of Rockingham County, D. J. Lake and Co., 1885.

<http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/171434/Stonewall+Magisterial+District++Milnes++Elkton+Sta+++McGaheysville++Port+Republic++Montevideo+Above/Rockingham+County+1885/Virginia/>

Kerry Segrave, *Lynchings of Women in the United States: The Recorded Cases, 1851-1946* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland and Co., 2010).

**2.) Bristow**

**Sponsor:** Jim Caldwell

**Locality:** Clarke County

**Proposed Location:** Near intersection of Shepherds Mill and Castleman Roads

**Sponsor Contact:** Jim Caldwell, [palacegrd@gmail.com](mailto:palacegrd@gmail.com); Maral Kalbian, [maral@mkalbian.com](mailto:maral@mkalbian.com)

**Original text:**

**Bristow Station**

Bristow (known by various names) was a small community named after Brister Holmes, an African-American who purchased land here in 1869. A public school for its residents (1883) and Bethel Baptist Church (1928) anchored the small African-American community that included a handful of dwellings. Bristow is among the twenty late-19th-century communities established by recently emancipated slaves in Clarke County. Compared to its neighboring counties, Clarke's history is distinguished by its extraordinarily large enslaved population who found freedom after the Civil War. The establishment of these Clarke communities is a testament to the ingenuity and hard work of those who had been enslaved.

**102 words/ 696 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Bristow**

The African American community of Bristow originated in 1869 when Brister (or Bristol) Holmes purchased land near here. A public school (ca. 1883) and Bethel Baptist Church (ca. 1928) became centers of community life. Emancipated African Americans, exercising their newfound autonomy, established or settled in nearly 20 villages across Clarke County after the Civil War. Almost half of Clarke's population had been enslaved in 1860, a much higher percentage than in other Shenandoah Valley counties, reflecting this area's Tidewater-style plantation economy. Freedom for African Americans therefore led to a substantial reconfiguration of the county's settlement patterns and built environment.

**99 words/ 695 characters**

**Sources:**

Maral S. Kalbian and Leila O. W. Boyer, "Final Report: African-American Historic Context Clarke County, VA," (2002).

Kyle Ainsworth, "Beneath the Paternal Gaze: Threads of Community in Black Resistance," *Southern Quarterly*, vol. 48, no. 1 (2010): 46-70.

Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District, NRHP 1996.

**3). Burrell Memorial Hospital**

**Sponsor:** Nelson Harris

**Locality:** City of Roanoke

**Proposed Location:** 611 McDowell Avenue

**Sponsor Contact:** Nelson Harris, [nharris@heightschurch.info](mailto:nharris@heightschurch.info)

**Original text:**

## **Burrell Memorial Hospital**

In March 1915, five African-American physicians opened Burrell Memorial Hospital in a house at 311 Henry Street, naming it for their colleague, Dr. Isaac D. Burrell, who died in 1914. As local hospitals treated only whites, Burrell died after transport in a railroad baggage car for surgery in Washington DC. In 1921, the hospital moved into the former Alleghany Institute on this site and eventually became the largest, longest-operating, and most highly accredited African-American hospital in western Virginia. From 1921 until 1934 the hospital had the only accredited School of Nursing for African-Americans in Virginia. In 1955, a new eighty-bed hospital was constructed. The hospital closed in 1978.

**108 words/ 706 characters**

### **Edited text:**

## **Burrell Memorial Hospital**

Five African American physicians opened Burrell Memorial Hospital in a house at 311 Henry St. in March 1915. They named it in honor of their colleague Dr. Isaac D. Burrell, who had died in 1914 after traveling by train to undergo surgery in Washington, D.C., as local hospitals treated only whites. Burrell Memorial, which became the region's largest medical facility for black patients, moved into a former school on this site in 1921 and occupied a new building here in 1955. The hospital's nursing school prepared African Americans for careers as registered nurses before closing in the 1930s. A school for practical nurses opened here in the 1950s. Burrell Memorial Hospital closed in 1978.

**114 words/ 694 characters**

### **Sources:**

L.C. Downing, "Burrell Memorial Hospital," *Journal of the National Medical Association* vol. 22, no. 3 (1930): 158-159.

*Roanoke Times*, 19 March 1915.

*Richmond Times Dispatch*, 7 Oct. 1914, 11 Sept. 1915, 9 Dec. 1978.

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 12 May 1917, 26 Feb. 1921.

*Roanoke Tribune*, 8 Aug. 1953, 6 Aug. 1955.

“Burrell Memorial Hospital, Roanoke, Virginia,” *Journal of the National Medical Association* (May 1963): 256-257.

“Burrell Center History,” Blue Ridge Behavioral Healthcare

Ann Field Alexander, “Burrell, Isaac David,” *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, vol. 2 (Richmond: Library of Virginia, 2001), 419-420.

Kiesha Dian Green, “Lylburn Clinton Downing,” *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, [https://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/dvb/bio.asp?b=Downing\\_Lylburn\\_Clinton](https://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/dvb/bio.asp?b=Downing_Lylburn_Clinton)

Burrell Memorial Hospital, NRHP nomination (2003).

Phoebe Ann Pollitt, *African American and Cherokee Nurses in Appalachia: A History, 1900-1965* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, 2016).

Ann Field Alexander, Notes on the Death of Dr. Isaac David Burrell, 28 Nov. 1990

Virginia State Board of Examiners of Nurses Minutes, Library of Virginia.

#### **4). John Chilembwe (ca. 1871-1915)**

**Sponsor:** University of Lynchburg

**Locality:** Lynchburg

**Proposed Location:** Virginia University of Lynchburg campus

**Sponsor Contact:** Christine Moore, [moore\\_cl1@lynchburg.edu](mailto:moore_cl1@lynchburg.edu); Dr. Lindsay Michie, [michie.l@lynchburg.edu](mailto:michie.l@lynchburg.edu)

**Original text:**

#### **John Chilembwe (ca. 1865-1915)**

John Chilembwe was the leader of the first African uprising against colonial authorities in British Nyasaland (Malawi) in 1915. Chilembwe came to Lynchburg to study at Virginia Theological Seminary under the mentorship of Seminary President Gregory Hayes, and returned to Africa in 1899 to set up Providence Industrial Mission before launching the revolt of 1915. Chilembwe was shot and killed by a military patrol February 3, 1915 and the British Official Commission claimed one of the main causes for the revolt was Chilembwe’s education in the United States. Chilembwe remains a symbol of liberation in Malawi. His picture is on Malawi’s currency and “Chilembwe Day” is celebrated annually.

**108 words/ 693 characters**

**Edited text:**

## **John Chilembwe (ca. 1871-1915)**

John Chilembwe was the leader, in 1915, of the first major African uprising against colonial authorities in the British Protectorate of Nyasaland (Malawi). Chilembwe had come to Lynchburg in 1897 to study at Virginia Seminary under its president, Gregory Hayes. He returned to Africa by 1900 and set up Providence Industrial Mission before launching the revolt of 1915. A military patrol shot and killed Chilembwe on 3 Feb. 1915. The British Official Commission asserted that a main cause of the revolt had been Chilembwe's education in the United States. Malawi, where Chilembwe remains a symbol of liberation, became independent in 1964. John Chilembwe Day is celebrated annually on 15 Jan.

**110 words/ 692 characters**

### **Sources:**

“Malawi: History”: <https://thecommonwealth.org/our-member-countries/malawi/history>

*Richmond Planet*, 11 Dec. 1897.

Lindsay Michie, “In Search of ‘Miss Baily’: Tracking Down the Identity Behind a Signature in a Book Given to Pastor John Chilembwe in 1899,” *The Society of Malawi Journal*, vol. 69, no. 2 (2016): 8-19.

Robert I. Rotberg, “John Chilembwe: Brief Life of an Anticolonial Rebel,” *Harvard Magazine* (March-April 2005).

John McCracken, *A History of Malawi, 1859-1966* (James Currey, 2012).

John McCracken, “Hearing Voices from the Chilembwe Rising” (2015).

Robert I. Rotberg, ed., *Strike a Blow and Die: A Narrative of Race Relations in Colonial Africa by George Simeon Mwase* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1970).

Brian Morris, “The Chilembwe Rebellion,” *The Society of Malawi Journal*, vol. 68, no. 1 (2015): 20-52.

## **5.) Spy Hill African American Cemetery**

**Sponsor:** Blanche M. Simmons

**Locality:** King George County

**Proposed Location:** Rte. 218

**Sponsor Contact:** Blanche M. Simmons, [csimm01234@yahoo.com](mailto:csimm01234@yahoo.com)

**Original text:**

## **Spy Hill African American Cemetery**

Spy Hill was purchased in 1655 by John Washington, the grandfather of President George Washington. The property remained in the Washington Family until it was sold in 1828 to Colonel Thomas B. B. Baber. Colonel Baber's daughter Emma Lavenia Baber Garnett inherited the estate in 1871. Her husband, Colonel Thomas Stuart Garnett, was killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville May 3, 1863. Bill Britton, the great-great grandson of Colonel Garnett inherited Spy Hill African American Cemetery. Colonel Baber established the Spy Hill African American Cemetery. The cemetery contains the grave of African descent, both enslaved and free. Descendants of William and Mildred McGruder Thompson: James and Amelia Thompson Washington; Amanda Thompson and William Peyton, Allen Gray; and Muse, Allen, Cobbs, Cooper, Ferguson, Filmore, Gatewood, Jackson are names of a few buries in this cemetery. Cornelius Alexander Thompson was a runaway slave from Spy Hill to Ontario, Canada where he lived to be 100 years old. James H. Washington, husband of Anna Peyton, son of Amelia and James Washington, Sr., was keeper of the cemetery. There were two tombstones, several concrete markers, two funeral home markers, and remnants of many cedar slabs. No official records were kept of burials. The African American Cemetery of Spy Hill was used from 1836 until 1952.

**211 words/ 1,346 characters**

### **Edited text:**

## **Spy Hill African American Cemetery**

John Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington, acquired the plantation later known as Spy Hill by 1675 and left it to his son Lawrence, grandfather of the president. The property passed from the Washington family to Col. Thomas B. B. Baber in 1828. Enslaved African Americans who labored at Spy Hill were buried in a cemetery established here by the mid-19th century. After emancipation, the black community continued to use the cemetery until the mid-20th century. Although more than a hundred people are interred here, including members of the Gray, Jackson, Lucas, Peyton, Thompson, and Washington families, few grave markers survive.

**100 words/ 648 characters**

### **Sources:**

Subscribers to the Graveyard, comp. C. P. Pratt (1890).

Henry Ragland Eubank, *Touring Historyland: The Authentic Guide Book of Historic Northern Neck of Virginia* (Colonial Beach: Northern Neck Association, 1934).

*Richmond Whig*, 9 May 1871.

Margaret C. Klein, *Tombstone Inscriptions of King George County, Virginia* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1979).

Arica L. Coleman, "Slavery Up Close and Personal," *Ancestry Magazine* (July-Aug. 2002).

## **6). Sunset Hill School**

**Sponsor:** Queen Street-Sunset Hill Alumni

**Locality:** Town of Strasburg

**Proposed Location:** 348 Sunset Street, Strasburg

**Sponsor Contact:** L. Marquetta Mitchell, [doggbt1@gmail.com](mailto:doggbt1@gmail.com)

### **Original text:**

#### **Sunset Hill Elementary School**

The Queen Street School for Black children opened in the latter part of the 1800's. The school was destroyed by fire in 1929. The students were temporarily relocated to the Colored Elks Lodge while a new school was constructed. Around 1930 the school was completed and the name was changed to Sunset Hill Elementary. The building consisted of one large room and one teacher for grades one through seven; heated with a potbellied stove maintained by the students; one outdoor spigot; electricity and two outhouses. Another classroom was added in 1962. The school closed in 1965 after integration was implemented.

**100 words/ 611 characters**

### **Edited text:**

#### **Sunset Hill School**

The Queen Street School, one of the first schools in Shenandoah County for African Americans, had opened in Strasburg by 1875. After a fire in 1929, a new school known as Sunset Hill was built here ca. 1930 to serve grades 1-7. Because the county had no high school for African American students, graduates had to go elsewhere to attend higher grades. African American residents petitioned for better facilities, and the school board considered building a new segregated elementary school as late as 1962, eight years after the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled that public school segregation was unconstitutional. Sunset Hill closed in 1964 when Shenandoah County schools were fully desegregated.

**111 words/ 692 characters**

### **Sources:**

Shenandoah County School Board Minutes

Laura Marquetta Mitchell, "Queen Street-Sunset Hill Schools (1875-1965)" (2012).

“Early Schools of Shenandoah County, Virginia” (Woodstock, VA: Shenandoah County Historical Society, 1995).

C. Douglas Cooley, “A Pictorial Display in the Strasburg Museum”

Pupil Placement Board records, Library of Virginia

“Sunset View School” (Shenandoah County Library)

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 23 June, 22 Sept. 1962.

*Harrisonburg Daily News Record*, 7 July 1964.

*Washington Post*, 9 July 1964.

*Richmond Times Dispatch*, 13 Feb., 21 March 1962.

*Washington Evening Star*, 31 Aug. 1962.

*Harrisonburg Daily News Record*, 19 Sept. 1962.

*Northern Virginia Daily*, 19 Sept. 1962, 7 July 1964.

*Strasburg News*, 1 Nov. 1929.

## **7.) Campbell County Training School**

**Sponsor:** The Campbell County Training School Complex Committee

**Locality:** Campbell County

**Proposed Location:** 1470 Village Highway, Rustburg

**Sponsor Contact:** Millicent Nash, [nashtutor@aol.com](mailto:nashtutor@aol.com)

### **Original text:**

#### **Campbell County Training School**

Booker T. Washington, a renowned educator, and Julius Rosenwald, a Jewish philanthropist, collaborated to create Rosenwald Schools to educate African Americans. Built-in 1922, Rustburg School, located in the courthouse town of Rustburg, Virginia, was built as an H-shaped building with two parallel wings. In 1927, it became known as Campbell County Training School when Reverend Thomas W. Tweedy, the school's first principal, and Mr. Gabriel Hunt mortgaged their homes to secure a loan to build two additional rooms. The total cost of the school was \$7,500. Rosenwald funds, contributions from the African American community, and public donations were used to finance the construction of the training school. Built on two acres of land, the Campbell County Training School opened with four teachers and later expanded to seven. While there were

15 additional Rosenwald Elementary Schools in Campbell County, Campbell County Training School was the only school that served African American students beyond the sixth grade. It is the only Rosenwald school in the state of Virginia that is considered a complex with four of its original buildings intact.

**178 words/ 1,162 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Campbell County Training School**

Campbell County Training School (CCTS) opened here ca. 1923 after African American citizens campaigned for better schools. The black community, the county, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund paid for its construction. Rosenwald, inspired by the work of Booker T. Washington, helped build more than 5,000 schools for black students. The Rev. Thomas Tweedy and Gabe Hunt are recognized as major local contributors to CCTS, which provided the county's first two-year high school program for African Americans and later included a teacher cottage, cafeteria, shop, and auditorium. In 1951 a new CCTS opened nearby. Named Campbell County High School in 1952, it closed in 1969 when desegregation was completed.

**108 words/ 700 characters**

**Sources:**

Fisk University Rosenwald Database.

J. J. Fray, comp., "A Summary of School Board Minutes of Campbell County Public Schools, 1915-1961," (1961).

J. J. Fray, "A Brief History of Campbell County Public Schools, 1921-1961" (1961).

Campbell County Training School, NRHP nomination (2019).

Deed of Gift, 26 Sept. 2016, between The County of Campbell, Virginia, and Campbell County Training School Complex, Inc.

*Lynchburg News*, 2 Sept. 1951.

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 2 Aug. 1952.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 7 Feb. 1969.

*Washington Post*, 8 Feb. 1969.

Ursula Trent Burchell, "A Condensed History of Early Education and Schools for Negroes in Campbell County," *Campbell County Historical Society Chronicle*, vol. 3, no. 4 (Oct. 1992).

## **8.) Prospect Public School**

**Sponsor:** Prospect School Alumni

**Locality:** Scott County

**Proposed Location:** U.S. Hwy 23, west of intersection with 432/23/58, Gate City

**Sponsor Contact:** Kathleen Walker, [penwalk50@charter.net](mailto:penwalk50@charter.net)

### **Original text:**

#### **Prospect School**

Prospect School was built in 1919 to educate the Negro Children up to grade eight and remained the primary source of education until 1964 when school integration came to the town of Gate City. Prospect School got its start in 1906 in a community building on the grounds between the Prospect Cemetery and the current Hales Chapel United Methodist Church. While many of the adults in the community could not read or write, there were some who had received some educational training from outside of Scott County and brought that back to the community. Knowing the need for educating the children of the community, and that the community center would not be the best facility, a decision was made to seek help for this project. Many members of the community knew The Rosenwald School Projects was a foundation supporting the Booker T. Washington project to help build schools for Negro children primarily in the South and their work to build the Kingsport, TN schools. They approached Robert E. Clay, the Julius Rosenwald's state agent in charge of dispensing funds for the Rosenwald Foundation, based in Nashville, TN. He was a native of Bristol, VA. and knew the Southwest Virginia-Tennessee area very well. His motto was "Let us build these schools so that our black children can learn in a positive environment, just like the white children." As a result of their meeting, the Prospect School became the third area Rosenwald School in the southwest VA/East Tennessee area. Known as the Prospect-Rosenwald School project, plans were drawn up for a "Tuskegee standards" two-teacher type school with a cost of \$2300. The Gate City Black Community and several Whites contributed \$600, the Rosenwald fund contributed \$500 and the Scott County Board of Education made up the remaining \$1200. The building was located on the hill above the Prospect Cemetery and Hales Chapel United Methodist Church at 604 Manville Road, Gate City, VA. The school closed in 1964 and eventually it was torn down because it had become unsafe to occupy. The Rosenwald School Projects was originally based in the extension department of Tuskegee Institute when it came to the aid of Booker T. Washington as he found the need of additional financial support and reached out for help. The executive Julius Rosenwald, of Sears, Roebuck & Co. set-up his own philanthropic foundation to run the program that is responsible for the building of more than 5,000 Black schools around the South in the early 1900's.

**413 words/ 2,477 characters**

### **Edited text:**

## **Prospect Public School**

Prospect School, for six decades Scott County's only public school for African Americans, moved into a new building 1.5 miles northwest of here ca. 1919. Contributions for the two-room school came from the black community (\$1,200), the county (\$600), and the Julius Rosenwald Fund (\$500). This fund, created by the president of Sears, Roebuck, and Co. and inspired by the work of Booker T. Washington, helped build more than 5,000 schools for black children in the South and supported two additions to Prospect in the 1920s. The school offered grades 1-7; black students who sought further education had to leave the county. Prospect School closed in 1965 with desegregation and was later demolished.

**113 words/ 700 characters**

### **Sources:**

Fisk University Rosenwald Database.

Scott County School Board minutes

Donors' certificates, Prospect School Building Committee.

*Kingsport Times News*, 23 May 1965, 21 Oct. 2019.

## **9.) Calvin Coolidge Green (1931-2011)**

**Sponsor:** *Green v. New Kent* Committee

**Locality:** New Kent County

**Proposed Location:** 11825 New Kent Highway (Route 249)

**Sponsor Contact:** Camilla Tramuel, [milliemac20@yahoo.com](mailto:milliemac20@yahoo.com)

### **Original text:**

#### **Calvin Coolidge Green**

Calvin Coolidge Green was a pioneer civil rights activist who became the spokesperson for desegregation of schools in New Kent County, VA. He is best known for replacing desegregation with integration in public schools. Dr. Green and plaintiffs filed a lawsuit in the name of Charles C. Green, against the County School Board on March 15, 1965. On May 27, 1968, the final decision was handed down by the Supreme Court, in favor of Charles C. Green. Due to Dr. Green's efforts, all public school throughout the United States had to integrate, changing the practice of school systems throughout the nation.

**100 words/ 604 characters**

## **Edited text:**

### **Calvin Coolidge Green (1931-2011)**

Calvin C. Green, civil rights activist, helped lead the movement for school integration in New Kent County. An educator, pastor, Korean War veteran, and later an officer in the U.S. Army Reserve, Green chartered the New Kent branch of the NAACP in 1960 and was its president for 16 years. After the county school board denied his petition to desegregate schools, Green worked with other county residents and the state NAACP to file a federal lawsuit in 1965 in the name of Charles C. Green, his youngest son. On 27 May 1968, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Green v. New Kent Co.* that localities must swiftly integrate public schools, leading to a decline in school segregation across the U.S.

**120 words/ 692 characters**

## **Sources:**

*Charles C. Green et al. v. County School Board of New Kent County, Virginia* commemorative booklet (rev. 2019).

Pupil Placement Board applications (1965), Library of Virginia.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 24 Feb. 1985, 18 Feb. 2011.

*Washington Post*, 21 Aug. 1968, 23 Aug. 1969.

Brian J. Daugherty, *Keep on Keeping On: The NAACP and the Implementation of Brown v. Board of Education in Virginia* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2016).

Brian J. Daugherty, "Calvin Coolidge Green," *African American National Biography*

New Kent High School yearbooks, 1965-1970.

New Kent School and George W. Watkins School, National Historic Landmark nomination (2001).

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/391/430>

<https://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2018/05/the-radical-supreme-court-decision-that-america-forgot/561410/>

## **10.) Central Lunatic Asylum**

**Sponsor:** Central State Hospital

**Locality:** City of Richmond

**Proposed Location:** Corner of Fairmount and 20th Street

**Sponsor Contact:** King E. Davis, [King.Davis@austin.utexas.edu](mailto:King.Davis@austin.utexas.edu); Rebecca Vauter, [Rebecca.Vauter@dbhds.virginia.gov](mailto:Rebecca.Vauter@dbhds.virginia.gov)

**Original text:**

### **Central Lunatic Asylum for Colored Insane**

On 17 December 1869 Union Army General Edward Canby transferred the Howard's Grove Hospital to the Commonwealth of Virginia for the care of mentally ill African Americans. This was the first mental hospital in the nation exclusively for the formerly enslaved and Freedmen suffering from insanity, ill health, and homelessness. Howard's Grove Hospital was a former confederate hospital and recreation park off Mechanicsville Turnpike between 20th and 23rd Streets and S and U Streets in east Richmond Virginia. The Central Lunatic Asylum for Colored Insane retained this name and its Church Hill location from 1870 to 1884 until a new hospital was completed in 1885 on the Mayfield Plantation that was donated by the Petersburg City Council. In 1894 it was renamed Central State Hospital and remained segregated by race until 1968.

**132 words/ 831 characters**

**Edited text:**

### **Central Lunatic Asylum**

Howard's Grove was a 19th-century recreational retreat near Richmond before becoming a Confederate hospital in 1862. After the Civil War, the Freedmen's Bureau operated a hospital here for African Americans suffering from mental disorders, ill health, or homelessness. In Dec. 1869 the federal government transferred the facility to the state as an asylum exclusively for the "colored insane," making it the nation's first stand-alone mental hospital for black patients. Organized as a state institution in 1870, the Central Lunatic Asylum moved to Dinwiddie County in 1885, was renamed Central State Hospital in 1894, and was desegregated in 1967.

**98 words/ 648 characters**

**Sources:**

General Orders No. 136, 17 Dec. 1869, *General Orders and Circulars, Headquarters First Military District, 1869*.

“An Act to Establish the Central Lunatic Asylum,” *Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia*, 7 June 1870.

*Report of the Board of Directors & Medical Superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum*, 1870, 1872-1873.

Deed, City of Petersburg to Central Lunatic Asylum, 8 Aug. 1882, Dinwiddie County Court.

H. M. Hurd & W. F. Drewry, eds., *The Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1916.)

Records of Howard’s Grove Hospital, [www.civilwarrichmond.com](http://www.civilwarrichmond.com)

*Richmond Dispatch*, 12 Jan. 1863.

## **11.) Central State Hospital Cemetery**

**Sponsor:** Central State Hospital

**Locality:** Dinwiddie County

**Proposed Location:** Seventh Avenue, on the campus of Central State Hospital

**Sponsor Contact:** Rebecca Vauter, [Rebecca.Vauter@dbhds.virginia.gov](mailto:Rebecca.Vauter@dbhds.virginia.gov), LaTandra Jackson, [latandra.jackson@dbhds.virginia.gov](mailto:latandra.jackson@dbhds.virginia.gov)

**Original text:**

### **Central State Hospital Cemetery**

This unmarked cemetery is the original resting place for thousands of un-named patients treated at the Central Lunatic Asylum for Colored Insane, the first psychiatric hospital for African Americans in the United States. From 1885 when the hospital moved from the city of Richmond to Dinwiddie County in 1939, burials took place in the unmarked cemetery. From 1870 to 1885, the asylum was located at Howards Grove Freedman’s Hospital outside of Richmond based on an agreement between the Freedman’s Bureau and the provisional governor of Virginia. The agreement required the state to offer psychiatric and medical care to former slaves and Freedmen at Howard’s Grove as a temporary location. In 1882, the state named a commission that secured the Mayfield Plantation in Dinwiddie to build a new hospital. In 1894, the Central Lunatic Asylum for Colored Insane was renamed Central State Hospital; and, a new cemetery was opened in 1939.

**150 words/ 935 characters**

**Edited text:**

### **Central State Hospital Cemetery**

This cemetery is the final resting place for thousands of patients treated at the nation's first stand-alone psychiatric hospital for African Americans, originally known as the Central Lunatic Asylum and later renamed Central State Hospital. The asylum, which became a state institution in 1870, moved here from a location near Richmond in 1885. Deceased patients were interred in this burial ground from the mid-1880s until a new cemetery opened a short distance southeast of here in 1939. In some years during this period, more than 10 percent of the hospital's patients died. Graves were originally marked with small stones that deteriorated over time.

**103 words/ 655 characters**

#### **Sources:**

H. M. Hurd & W. F. Drewry, eds., *The Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1916.)

“An Act to Establish the Central Lunatic Asylum,” *Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia*, 7 June 1870.

C. Barton, *Central State Hospital Heritage Preservation Plan – Draft* (2019)

M. S. Brent, *The Seventy-Sixth Annual Report* (1947), 76.

W. F. Drewry, *Fiftieth and Fifty-first Annual Reports* (1921).

H. C. Henry, *Fifty-Third and Fifty-Fourth Annual Reports* (1925).

W. M. Lovenstein, W. M. *Report of the Committee on Public Institutions in Regard to Central Lunatic Asylum*. (Richmond: Virginia Senate, 1882).

#### **12.) Little Zion Baptist Church**

**Sponsor:** Little Zion Baptist Church

**Locality:** Orange County

**Proposed Location:** 15116 Tomahawk Creek Road

**Sponsor Contact:** Rebecca Coleman, [rcoleman1941@gmail.com](mailto:rcoleman1941@gmail.com)

#### **Original text:**

#### **Little Zion Baptist Church**

Little Zion Baptist Church of Orange County was organized in 1870 having split off from Zion Baptist Church, two miles away on Old Gordonsville Road. It is one of the oldest Black

Churches in Orange County. Zion Baptist had both white and black worshipers before Emancipation, but black congregants entered through a separate door and sat in a segregated area. Wanting their own church, negro families left and met for a while in several homes and then under a brush arbor. The first Little Zion Church structure was built in 1870 on land donated by Rev. Allen Banks who became its second pastor. Originally a small boarded square building with two windows, it was modestly enlarged over time. Wood stoves were eventually replaced by oil heat. By 2001 the congregation built a new church with modern conveniences and added a pavilion for Homecomings and other outdoor celebrations with fried chicken, ham, potato salad, green beans, pies, and cakes. The church was able to burn its mortgage on this building in six years. Little Zion's endurance from humble beginnings gives life to its sustaining motto: the farther backward one can look, the farther forward one can see.

**976 words/ 1,172 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Little Zion Baptist Church**

At the end of the Civil War, African Americans constituted a majority of the congregation at the white-led Zion Baptist Church, organized nearby in 1813. Exercising newfound autonomy after emancipation, black members withdrew and established Little Zion Baptist Church ca. 1870. The congregation first met in members' houses and then worshiped under a brush arbor before building a frame sanctuary on land donated by the Rev. Allen Banks, the church's second pastor. Many of the early members resided in Goffney Town, Little Egypt, and Little Zion, communities of freedpeople in this vicinity. The congregation moved into a new sanctuary here, 0.3 mile north of the old church, in 2001.

**109 words/ 686 characters**

**Sources:**

"Little Zion Baptist Church, 1870-1970," (25 Oct. 1970).

Deed, Allen and Letitia Banks to Trustees, Zion Colored Baptist Church, 4 Aug. 1892.

Deed, Central Relief Association to Zion Baptist Church (Colored), 13 March 1926.

Frederick Jarrard Anderson, *Land of Goshen: A History of the Goshen Baptist Association of Virginia* (Goshen Baptist Association, 1992), 97, 241.

Ann L. Miller, *Antebellum Orange* (Orange, VA: Moss Publications, 1988), 30.

Virginia Historic Landmarks Survey Form

“The History of Zion Baptist Church” (1920).

“Some of Orange County’s Freedmen’s Communities,” *Orange County Historical Society, Inc., Newsletter*, vol. 30, no. 2 (March/April 1999).

### **13.) Stingray Point Contraband**

**Sponsor:** Middle Peninsula African-American Genealogical and Historical Society of Virginia

**Locality:** Middlesex County

**Proposed Location:** Route 33, 1.8 miles west of the original Stingray Point Lighthouse

**Sponsor Contact:** Bessida Cauthorne White, [mpaaghs.va@gmail.com](mailto:mpaaghs.va@gmail.com)

#### **Original text:**

#### **Stingray Point Contraband**

On 15 Jul 1861, six enslaved men, David Harris; Alexander Franklin; Miles Hunter, John Hunter, Samuel Hunter, and Peter Hunter, fearing that they would be forced to fight for the Confederacy, sought refuge in the Stingray Point Lighthouse overnight and hailed the USS *Mount Vernon* in the Rappahannock River near here. The Secretary of the Navy, following the contraband theory established two months before at Fort Monroe, authorized their shelter and approved their enlistment in the US Navy on 16 Sep 1861, one year before black men were allowed to fight for their freedom in the US Army. David Harris was the only one of these sailors known to have returned after the war to live the rest of his life in this Middlesex County community where he had been enslaved.

**131 words/ 766 characters**

#### **Edited text:**

#### **Stingray Point Contraband**

Six enslaved men (Alexander Franklin, David Harris, John Hunter, Miles Hunter, Peter Hunter, and Samuel Hunter), fearing impressment into Confederate service, sought refuge in the Stingray Point Lighthouse near here on 15 July 1861 and hailed the USS *Mount Vernon*. Similar escapes followed. The U.S. Secretary of the Navy, following the contraband theory established at Fort Monroe, authorized the employment of self-emancipated men and, in Sept. 1861, approved their enlistment in the U.S. Navy, nearly a year before black men could enlist in the U.S. Army. After serving in the Navy, Harris is the only one of the six men known to have returned to this community, where he had been enslaved.

**112 words/ 693 characters**

**Sources:**

*Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies*, Ser. 1, vol. 6, 8-10, 31, 95, 107, 114-114.

Navy Enlistment Weekly Returns, U.S. Department of the Navy.

Navy Pension Files, U.S. Department of the Navy.

U.S. Census, Middlesex County, 1870, 1880.

*New York Herald*, 20 July 1861.

<http://mpaagenealogicalsociety.org/slaverycivilwar.html>

<https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/research-guides/z-files/zb-files/zb-files-w/welles-gideon.html>

Hannah M. Christensen, "Black Servicemen on the Seas: African Americans in the Union Navy," *The Gettysburg Compiler* (2017).

Jonathan Feld, "From Clad in Irons to Ironclads: The Union Navy and Naval Emancipation, 1861-1863," *Vanderbilt Historical Review* III.1 (2018): III, 1, 116-131.

Tommy L. Bogger and the Black Church Cultural Affairs Committee, *A History of African-Americans in Middlesex County, 1646-1992* (White Stone, VA: Nohill, 1994), 30-37

Larry Chowning, *Signatures in Time: A Living History of Middlesex County, Virginia* (Middlesex County, 2012).

**14.) The African Preacher (ca. 1746-1843)**

**Sponsor:** James Larry Williamson

**Locality:** Nottoway County

**Proposed Location:** Route 630, just south of intersection with Route 615, Crewe

**Sponsor Contact:** Larry Williamson, [bjrbnwlaw@embarqmail.com](mailto:bjrbnwlaw@embarqmail.com)

**Original text:****The African Preacher**

Nearby lived a black man known as Jack, the African Preacher. Brought to Nottoway County in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century as a slave, he was drawn to Christianity by the preaching of visiting clergy. Being taught by his master's children to read, he immersed himself in the Bible and gained a reputation as a Biblical scholar. He so impressed his white neighbors that they purchased his freedom. His knowledge of the Bible was such that he was the subject of articles in several

prominent 19<sup>th</sup> Century religious publications. A biography of him was published in 1849 entitled The African Preacher. He died 6 Apr. 1843, venerated by all who knew him.

**110 words/ 636 characters**

**Edited text:**

**The African Preacher (ca. 1746-1843)**

Nearby lived John Stewart, also known as Jack, the African Preacher, who won renown as a minister and biblical scholar. Kidnapped from Africa as a child, he was brought to Nottoway County as a slave in the mid-18th century. The preaching of Presbyterian clergymen drew him to Christianity. Taught to read by his owner's children, he immersed himself in the Bible and became a licensed Baptist preacher. His wisdom and oratory made him a leader of the black community and so impressed his white neighbors that they contributed toward the purchase of his freedom. Prominent religious journals published stories about Stewart, and he was the subject of a biography titled *The African Preacher* (1849).

**114 words/ 697 characters**

**Sources:**

William S. White, *The African Preacher: An Authentic Narrative* (Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1849).

*Christian Intelligencer*, 19 Jan. 1839, 20 May 1843.

*Christian Witness and Church Advocate*, 25 Jan. 1839.

*New-York Observer*, 2 Feb. 1839.

*Washington Native American*, 28 Sept. 1839.

John H. Rice, "To the Editors of the Lit. and Evan. Magazine," *Virginia Literary and Evangelical Magazine*, vol. 10, no. 1 (Jan. 1827).

U.S. Census, Nottoway County, 1810, 1830, 1840.

William S. White, *Reverend William S. White, DD, and His Times* (1891), 60-61.

Robert A. White, "Virginia's 'African Preacher' and the Presbyterian Divines" (2001): <http://www.hestories.info/robert-a-white-department-of-english.html>

Booker T. Washington, *The Story of the Negro*, vol. 1 (New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1909): 267-268.

W.E.B. Du Boise, *The Negro Church* (Atlanta: Atlanta University Press, 1903): 36-37.

“‘Free Indeed’—Black and White Baptists in Virginia,” *The Virginia Baptist Register*, no. 50 (2011): 2826.

[https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf\\_files/SpecialCollections/NT-010\\_Historic\\_AH\\_Survey\\_Nottoway\\_1996\\_HILL\\_report.pdf](https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/SpecialCollections/NT-010_Historic_AH_Survey_Nottoway_1996_HILL_report.pdf)

## **15.) Westwood Baptist Church**

**Sponsor:** Westwood Baptist Church

**Locality:** City of Richmond

**Proposed Location:** Patterson Avenue at intersection with Glenburnie Road

**Sponsor Contact:** Rev. Jeanette Littleton Brown, [Jbrown2009@comcast.net](mailto:Jbrown2009@comcast.net)

**Original text:**

### **Westwood Baptist Church**

The founding of Westwood Church occurred in 1872, when people gathered at the home of Robert Pemberton (Pendleton) to have bible study. On August 9, 1876, a ½ acre of land was purchased for \$25.00 and the trustees acquired the deed to the Westwood Colored Baptist Church, Henrico, VA. The first pastor was Reverend George Daggett, serving until his death in 1895. Many pastors who served this church were distinguished graduates of the seminary at Virginia Union University, and were skilled orators and political leaders. The church continues to thrive and is a relevant sustainer to the community at large.

**100 words/ 608 characters**

**Edited text:**

### **Westwood Baptist Church**

This church traces its origins to 1872, when a group of formerly enslaved African Americans began meeting for Bible study at the home of Robert Pemberton. In 1876, the congregation's trustees purchased a half-acre lot here for \$25 for the Westwood Colored Baptist Church. The Rev. George Daggett, first pastor, served for two decades. Early baptisms took place in nearby Jordan's Branch. A vibrant African American community, originally in Henrico County and later annexed by the City of Richmond, developed around the church. Many 20th-century pastors graduated from the Virginia Union University seminary. Their oratorical skills and political leadership fostered a thriving church.

**103 words/ 684 characters**

**Sources:**

Deed, 1876.

“Westwood Baptist Church History” (typescript).

Brenda Dabney Nichols, *African Americans of Henrico County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing Co., 2010).

Mary Thompson Parks, “*Forget Me Nots*” – *Memories of Rio Vista Virginia* (Old Dominion Press, 1972).

Geoff Weidele (Producer/Director) and Tamra McKinney and Ben Sheppard (Executive Producers), “The Westwood Community – Built on Faith and Resilience” (Film), (Henrico County, Public Relations & Media Services, 2018).

Selden Richardson, *Built by Blacks: African American Architecture and Neighborhoods in Richmond* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2007), 132 – 143.

Selden Richardson, “A Forgotten Civil Rights Battlefield: Richmond’s Westwood Neighborhood,” <https://theshockoeexaminer.blogspot.com/>

*Richmond Afro-American*, 1 March 1947.

*Richmond Times Dispatch*, 2 April 1947, 3 Aug. 1980.

**Sponsor-Funded Markers**

**1). Blue Ridge School**

**Sponsor:** Blue Ridge School

**Locality:** Greene County

**Proposed Location:** Route 627 (Bacon Hollow Road), St. George, VA

**Sponsor Contact:** Pete Bonds, [pbonds@blueridgeschool.com](mailto:pbonds@blueridgeschool.com)

**Original text:**

**Blue Ridge School**

Blue Ridge School was established by the Episcopal Church in 1909 as a mission school for local children who, because of the remoteness and poverty of this region at the time, had minimal access

to education. The school was the centerpiece of an extensive network of Episcopal missions throughout Western Albemarle and Greene Counties. The campus is home to two buildings on the National Register of Historic Places, Martha Bagby Battle House, and Gibson Chapel, the latter designed by notable architect Ralph Adams Cram who also designed the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in Manhattan. The school closed in 1959 as educational opportunities in the area had improved but re-opened its doors in 1962 with a new mission as a college prep boarding school for boys.

**127 words/ 764 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Blue Ridge School**

The Episcopal Church opened Blue Ridge School here in 1910 for children from mountain communities who had minimal access to education. Led by the Rev. George P. Mayo, the school became the centerpiece of an extensive network of Episcopal missions that served several counties in this region. The campus includes two buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Gibson Memorial Chapel (1932) and the Martha Bagby Battle House (1934). The former was designed by Ralph Adams Cram, one of the most prominent American architects of his era. Blue Ridge School closed in 1961 but reopened in 1962 with a new mission as a college preparatory boarding school for boys.

**111 words/ 676 characters**

**Sources:**

Elizabeth Copeland Norfleet, *Blue Ridge School: Samaritans of the Mountains* (Orange, VA: Green Publishers, 1983).

<https://www.blueridgeschool.com/about-us/history>

Gibson Memorial Chapel and Martha Bagby Battle House at Blue Ridge School, NRHP 1993.

“Modernizing Elizabethans of To-day,” *Literary Digest*, 15 Feb. 1936, 17.

*Southern Churchman*, 19 Jan. 1907, 21 May 1932.

Edward L. Bond and Joan Gundersen, “The Episcopal Church in Virginia, 1607-2007,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 115, no. 2 (2007): 163-344.

Ethan Anthony, *The Architecture of Ralph Adams Cram and His Office* (New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 2007).

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 16 Feb. 1908, 4, 18 March 1909, 23 March 1910, 11 Oct. 1953, 16 Jan. 1954, 4, 10 May 1959, 15 Sept., 29 Oct. 1961.

*Washington Post*, 16 Aug., 16 Sept. 1929.

*Roanoke Times*, 17 Aug. 1958.

## **2). Crittenden and Eclipse**

**Sponsor:** Suffolk River Heritage, Inc.

**Locality:** Suffolk

**Proposed Location:** U.S. Highway 17 N near intersection with Eclipse Drive

**Sponsor Contact:** Karla M. Smith, [campkarla@aol.com](mailto:campkarla@aol.com)

### **Original text:**

#### **Maritime Heritage of Crittenden and Eclipse**

The villages of Crittenden and Eclipse have been home to watermen and boatbuilders since the early nineteenth century. By 1900 scores of workboats left the docks on Chuckatuck and Bleakhorn Creeks to harvest oysters, fish, crabs and clams on the lower James River. Captain Lepron Johnson established Johnson Marine Railway in Crittenden in the 1880s, one of many boatbuilding yards employing local skilled craftsmen. Watermen harvested oysters on the rich grounds known as the Nansemond Flats. Sold to buy boats, oysters were shipped to Suffolk, Norfolk and as far away as Chicago and Denver.

**94 words/ 592 characters**

### **Edited text:**

#### **Crittenden and Eclipse**

The villages of Crittenden and Eclipse, just northeast of here, emerged as Virginia's commercial oyster industry was expanding in the latter part of the 19th century. Early residents included watermen and boatbuilders from the North who were attracted by the rich oyster beds of the lower James River. In the 1890s, Lepron Johnson established Johnson Marine Railway, one of many boatbuilding yards employing local skilled craftsmen. Watermen harvested oysters, fish, crabs, and clams. Oysters, sold directly to "buyboats," were transported to processing houses and marketed across North America. The oyster trade began to decline in the 1950s, but the tradition of oystering and crabbing survives.

**105 words/ 697 characters**

### **Sources:**

Historic and Architectural Resources of Hobson Village, Suffolk, Virginia, 1865-1928, Multiple Property Documentation (2010).

Roland Anderton, Charles G. Adams Jr., and Clinton “Bingo” Carson, “Crittenden, Eclipse, Hobson and its People” (handwritten memoirs).

Minnie Moger Corson, *Living Memories of Crittenden and Eclipse* (self-published, 1984).

Karla Smith et al., *The River Binds Us* (Gloucester Point, VA: Hallmark Publishing Co., 2007).

Kermit Hobbs and William A. Paquette, *Suffolk: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk: The Donning Company, 1987).

Edward Pollock, *Sketch Book of Suffolk, VA its People and Its Trade* (Portsmouth, VA: Fiske & Purdie. 1886)

“Bucket Trade” Oysters shucked and shipped in One Gallon, Five Gallon, Ten Gallon cans.

“Barrel Trade” Oysters in shells shipped in Wooden Barrels by Railroad

### **3.) The Episcopal Church of Leeds Parish**

**Sponsor:** The Episcopal Church of Leeds Parish

**Locality:** Fauquier County

**Proposed Location:** 4347 Leeds Manor Road

**Sponsor Contact:** The Rev. Katherine S. Bryant, [leedschurchpic@gmail.com](mailto:leedschurchpic@gmail.com)

**Original text:**

#### **The Episcopal Church of Leeds Parish**

The church is named after the birthplace of Lord Fairfax, Leeds Castle, in England. Leeds Parish was established in 1769 after a petition to the House of Burgesses was granted. John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835, was educated by the Rev. James Thomson, earlier rector here. In 1842, the current church was consecrated. Dr. James Markham Ambler, Assistant Surgeon U.S. Navy, died on the banks of the Lena River in Russia during the retreat of the Arctic steamer Jeannette in 1881; his body was brought home and given its final resting place here.

**99 words/ 578 characters**

**Edited text:**

#### **The Episcopal Church of Leeds Parish**

Leeds Parish was formed in 1769 largely within the Manor of Leeds, an estate that Thomas, 6th Lord Fairfax, carved out of his Northern Neck Proprietary and named for his birthplace, Leeds Castle in England. The parish's first rector was the Rev. James Thomson, who lived in the household of vestryman Thomas Marshall for a year and tutored his son, John Marshall, later Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Bishop William Meade consecrated the Gothic Revival parish church here in 1842. Interred in the cemetery is James M. M. Ambler, U.S. Navy surgeon, who perished in Siberia while attempting to save his colleagues during the ill-fated expedition of the USS *Jeannette* to the Arctic in 1881.

**117 words/ 697 characters**

### **Sources:**

John Marshall's Leeds Manor Rural Historic District, NRHP 2007.

William Meade, *Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia*, vol. 2 (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1906).

Don W. Massey, *The Episcopal Churches in the Diocese of Virginia* (Keswick, VA: Diocese Church Histories, 1989).

H.C. Groome, *Fauquier During the Proprietorship*, 64-65.

Fremont Hinkel and Henry Baxley Jr., "History of Leeds Parish," (2015)

"Our History" <https://www.leedschurch.org/our-history-leeds/>

Hening, *Statutes at Large*, 8:403-404.

*Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia* (Alexandria), 1841, 1842, 1843.

David Robarge, *A Chief Justice's Progress: John Marshall from Revolutionary Virginia to the Supreme Court* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2000).

Lee C. Bollinger and John C. Dann, eds., *"The Events of My Life": An Autobiographical Sketch by John Marshall* (2001).

Jan K. Herman, "Ambler, James Markham Marshall," *Dictionary of Virginia Biography* (Richmond: Library of Virginia), 1: 114-115.

*Washington Post*, 27 Sept., 5 Oct. 1931.

*Washington Evening Star*, 1 Aug. 1942.

#### **4). Fauquier White Sulphur Springs**

**Sponsor:** Fauquier Springs Country Club

**Locality:** Fauquier County

**Proposed Location:** Springs Road just north of intersection with Springs Drive

**Sponsor Contact:** Dr. Robert F. Dyer, [rfdyer@gmail.com](mailto:rfdyer@gmail.com); Mark Smith, [markrsmith@hotmail.com](mailto:markrsmith@hotmail.com)

#### **Original text:**

##### **Fauquier White Sulfur Springs**

Fauquier Springs, identified in 1612 on one of the earliest North American maps, was among the first public hot sulfur springs in Virginia when founded in the 1830s. With 400 guest rooms, it became a world-renowned resort where Presidents Monroe and Madison and Chief Justice John Marshall bought cottages and Martin Van Buren spent a summer. In 1849, the Virginia Assembly convened at the Springs during a Cholera outbreak in Richmond and it is thought that Chief Justice Roger Taney wrote the infamous Dred Scott opinion here in 1856. Gen. Robert E. Lee and statesman Henry Clay were also guests. After an 1862 Civil War battle left the facilities in ruins, they were rebuilt in 1877 but leveled again by a 1901 fire. Automobile pioneer Walter Chrysler bought the property in 1943, and in 1953 local investors converted it to a golf and country club. As a congressman, senator and president, John F. Kennedy played golf here often.

**158 words/ 933 characters**

#### **Edited text:**

##### **Fauquier White Sulphur Springs**

Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, just west of here, was among the most prominent mineral water resorts in the South before the Civil War. Developed in the 1830s to accommodate hundreds of guests, the resort attracted U.S. presidents, Supreme Court justices, foreign visitors, and elite families seeking medicinal waters and fashionable society. The Virginia General Assembly met here in 1849. The resort employed free white and African American workers and also relied on enslaved laborers. A Civil War battle in Aug. 1862 left the facilities in ruins. Rebuilt after the war, the resort closed in 1901 when its main hotel burned. Fauquier Springs Country Club opened here in 1957.

**108 words/ 679 characters**

#### **Sources:**

William Burns Jones, “This Picturesque Spot: Fauquier White Sulphur Springs” (MA Thesis, George Mason University, 1993).

Charlene M. Boyer Lewis, *Ladies and Gentlemen on Display: Planter Society at the Virginia Springs, 1790-1860* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 2001).

“Six Weeks in Fauquier (New York: Samuel Colman, 1839).

Frederick William Franck, “The Virginia Legislature at the Fauquier Springs in 1849,” *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 58, no. 1 (Jan. 1950), 66-83.

“Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Virginia” (1882, 1888).

*Phenix Gazette* (Alexandria), 2, 16 Aug. 1833.

*Alexandria Gazette*, 12 Aug. 1834, 29 Aug. 1837, 13 Oct. 1856, 26 July 1870.

*Richmond Enquirer*, 29 Aug. 1834, 5 April 1836, 29 March, 8 May, 14 Sept. 1838.

*United States’ Telegraph*, 19 May, 8 June 1835.

*Staunton Spectator*, 23 Aug. 1838.

*Nashville Daily Patriot*, 9 Sept. 1856.

*Washington Evening Star*, 9 Sept. 1856, 20 March 1944.

*Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 29 Aug. 1857.

*Richmond Times*, 15 Nov. 1901.

*Loudoun Times-Mirror*, 15 July 1943.

“A Timeline of Our Club’s Heritage”

“The History of Fauquier Springs Country Club”

## **5.) Virginia 4-H State Congress**

**Sponsor:** Virginia 4-H Program

**Locality:** Blacksburg

**Proposed Location:** Southgate Drive, near interchange of Rte. 314 and US 460

**Sponsor Contact:** Chad Proudfoot, [CNProudfoot@vt.edu](mailto:CNProudfoot@vt.edu)

**Original text:**

## **Virginia 4-H State Congress**

The first annual 4-H Boys' & Girls' State Short Course was held on the campus of Virginia Tech, August 4-9, 1919. Offered in conjunction with the adult Farmers' Institute, 167 youth participants from thirty-nine counties took classes related to agriculture and home economics. A separate short course for African American youth was held at Hampton Institute beginning in August 1923, moving to Virginia State University after 1930. After racial integration in 1966, the name State 4-H Short Course was changed to State 4-H Congress in 1967. Virginia 4-H State Congress continues today as the premiere statewide 4-H event providing competitive and non-competitive educational experiences to develop life skills and leadership abilities.

**111 words/ 735 characters**

### **Edited text:**

## **Virginia 4-H State Congress**

Virginia's first annual 4-H Boys' and Girls' State Short Course was held in Aug. 1919 on the campus of Virginia Tech. The weeklong event provided instruction in agriculture and home economics to 167 young people from 39 counties. An annual short course for African American youth began at Hampton Institute in Aug. 1923 and moved to Virginia State College in 1931. The course was desegregated in 1966 and became known as Virginia 4-H State Congress in 1967. The premier event for Virginia's 4-H participants, its mission is to instill life skills and leadership abilities by providing competitive and non-competitive educational experiences.

**101 words/ 641 characters**

### **Sources:**

*Agricultural Club Letter*, vol. 2, no. 5 (Sept. 1919).

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 4 Aug. 1919.

*Southern Workman*, Oct. 1923.

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 27 June 1931.

*Smithfield Times*, 21 June 1967.

Robert Ray Meadows, "History of Virginia's 4-H Camping Program: A Case Study on Events Leading to the Development of the 4-H Educational Centers," Ed.D. Dissertation, Virginia Polytechnic and State University, 1995.

<https://ext.vt.edu/4h-youth/state-congress.html>

## **6). New Kent Ordinary**

**Sponsor:** New Kent Historical Society

**Locality:** New Kent County

**Proposed Location:** 12000 New Kent Highway

**Sponsor Contact:** Pamela C. Radwani, [pcradwani@gmail.com](mailto:pcradwani@gmail.com)

### **Original text:**

#### **The Ordinary**

Col. William Bassett built the Ordinary in 1692. On August 20, 1716, John Fontaine and Governor Spotswood stopped to breakfast at the Ordinary on their expedition to the Appalachian Mountains. The tavern remained in the Bassett family for three generations, operated by Robert Warren it was sometimes referred to as "Warrens Tavern." Col. George Washington dined at the tavern in 1768 and 1773 according to his diary. It is recorded in the tavern journal that future President Tyler dined here between 1814 and 1839. The Ordinary was used as a communications headquarters by General McClellan while camped at Cumberland and White House during the Civil War.

**106 words/ 657 characters**

### **Edited text:**

#### **New Kent Ordinary**

A tavern was likely constructed near this site in the 1690s, when New Kent's county seat was moved here. The present ordinary, built ca. 1736, belonged to the prominent Bassett family until 1859 but was often leased to innkeepers who managed the business. Sometimes referred to as Warren's Tavern, the ordinary accommodated visitors on busy court days. Situated on the main road to Williamsburg, it was a stopping place for military and government officials, including Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and John Tyler. The ordinary, reconfigured in the 19th century and restored in 1964, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**103 words/ 656 characters**

### **Sources:**

New Kent Ordinary, NRHP 2019.

James A. Bear Jr. and Lucia C. Stanton, eds., *Jefferson's Memorandum Books*, vol. 1 (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997).

*Virginia Gazette*, 13 Dec. 1776, 30 Oct. 1778.

*Richmond Enquirer*, 8 Sept. 1848.

Diary of George Washington, 11 Nov. 1773.

Ordinary Ledger, New Kent, 1812-1823, 1835-1840.

*Richmond Times Dispatch*, 28 June 1964.

## **7.) Roanoke Life Saving and First Aid Crew**

**Sponsor:** Nelson Harris

**Locality:** City of Roanoke

**Proposed Location:** 321 Luck Avenue

**Sponsor Contact:** Nelson Harris, [nharris@heightschurch.info](mailto:nharris@heightschurch.info)

### **Original text:**

#### **Roanoke Life Saving and First Aid Crew**

The Roanoke Life Saving and First Aid Crew was officially chartered on 25 May, 1928. It was the first independent, all-volunteer rescue squad in the United States. The 10-member crew was organized by Julian Stanley Wise. Wise witnessed two men drown in the Roanoke River in 1909, and that memory from his childhood compelled Wise to later start a first aid crew. The group was given an ambulance by John M. Oakey Funeral Service in October 1928 and began meeting in and operating from Oakey's garage at 321 Luck Avenue. In 1956, the crew moved to 374 Day Avenue. In 1989, the crew merged with the Williamson Road Life Saving Crew and became Roanoke Emergency Medical Services.

**117 words/ 677 characters**

### **Edited text:**

#### **Roanoke Life Saving and First Aid Crew**

The Roanoke Life Saving and First Aid Crew, organized in May 1928 by Julian Stanley Wise, is recognized as the first independent, all-volunteer rescue squad in the United States. Wise, motivated by having seen two men drown in the Roanoke River during his childhood, was later president of the International Rescue and First Aid Association. Roanoke Life Saving received an ambulance from John M. Oakey Funeral Service and operated from Oakey's properties on Kirk Ave. and here on Luck Ave. before moving to Day Ave. Members helped organize rescue squads across Virginia and beyond. In 1989, the squad merged with the Williamson Road Life Saving Crew and became Roanoke Emergency Medical Services.

**112 words/ 697 characters**

**Sources:**

Roanoke City Directories

*Columbus Dispatch*, 19 June 1950.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 3 Aug. 1951, 12 Oct. 1967, 30 Sept. 1984, 23 July 1985.

*Columbia (SC) State*, 20 Sept. 1949.

*Roanoke Times*, 15 Oct. 1951, 30 April 1955, 13 Nov. 1956, 12 Nov. 1958.

James F. Kilpatrick and Charles Henry Hamilton, "Roanoke's Volunteer Lifesavers," *Readers' Digest* (Feb. 1945): 69-71.

*The Roanoke Life Saving and First Aid Crew, Inc. presents Twenty Years of Voluntary Service in Fields of First Aid, Life Saving and Safety, 1928-1948.*

Roland Hughes, "The Origin of the Volunteer Rescue Squads," *Virginia Record* (July 1968).

National EMS Memorial Service: <http://www.national-ems-memorial.org/>

National EMS Museum: <https://emsmuseum.org/>

Jack Kelly, "Rescue Squad," *American Heritage*, vol. 47 (May/June 1996)

**8.) Studley Cemetery**

**Sponsor:** Historic Polegreen Church Foundation

**Locality:** Hanover County

**Proposed Location:** at end of Studley Farms Drive

**Sponsor Contact:** Robert B. Giles, [bobgiles46@gmail.com](mailto:bobgiles46@gmail.com); Marla Coleman, [marla coleman7@aol.com](mailto:marla coleman7@aol.com)

**Original text:****Studley Cemetery**

Best known as the birthplace of Patrick Henry, Studley plantation house was built ca. 1728 by John Syme, Scottish immigrant and Hanover County delegate to the Virginia House of Burgesses, for his second wife Sarah Winston. Syme died and was buried here ca. 1731. Revolutionary Patriots Dr. Thomas Chrystie, physician in the navy and army, and Judge Peter Lyons, member of the Virginia House of Delegates who became the second President of the Virginia Supreme Court

of Appeals, are also buried here. William Henry Roane, grandson of Patrick Henry, served in the 14th Congress and was buried here in 1845. The cemetery has numerous graves.

**105 words/ 640 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Studley Cemetery**

Studley plantation, established ca. 1720, was the home of John Syme, Scottish immigrant and member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Syme died ca. 1731 and presumably was buried at Studley. His widow, Sarah Winston Syme, married John Henry and gave birth to Patrick Henry here in 1736. Although the cemetery contains many graves, the only marker is that of Thomas Chrystie (d. 1812), a surgeon in the Virginia State Navy and the Continental Line during the Revolutionary War. Also interred here are Judge Peter Lyons (d. 1809), president of the Virginia Court of Appeals, and William H. Roane (d. 1845), grandson of Patrick Henry and member of the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate.

**116 words/ 696 characters**

**Sources:**

C.G. Chamberlayne, ed., *The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia, 1706-1786* (Richmond: Virginia Historical Society, 1940).

Helen K. Yates, "Studley Plantation," *Hanover County Historical Society Bulletin* (June 1981).

Mark Couvillon, *Patrick Henry's Virginia: A Guide to the Homes and Sites in the Life of an American Patriot* (The Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation, 2001).

"Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys" (Aug. 2007).

"Family Group Record for John Syme I"

*Richmond Enquirer*, 4 Aug. 1809, 13 May 1845.

*Alexandria Gazette*, 14 May 1845.

Thomas Chrystie, Revolutionary War Pension Application, 19 Nov. 1811.

**9.) Edward Christian Glass (1852-1931)**

**Sponsor:** Blair Glass Nelligan

**Locality:** Lynchburg

**Proposed Location:** 2111 Memorial Avenue

**Sponsor Contact:** Jane White, [janebaberwhite@gmail.com](mailto:janebaberwhite@gmail.com)

**Original text:**

**Dr. Edward Christian Glass (1852-1931)**

E.C. Glass served as Lynchburg's second Superintendent of Education for 52 years (1879-1931), beginning when he was 27 years of age. He was known as The Dean of American School Superintendents because of his longevity of service and innovative administration for Lynchburg's brand new free public school system for all children rich or poor, black or white, boys and girls. Always an educator, he created training programs for teachers, and organized teacher exchange programs, he was co-owner and co-editor of the Virginia School Journal, which served school systems statewide for many years. Glass served two terms on the State Board of Education and was president of the Virginia Education Association. Locally he successfully consolidated schools for boys and girls. He received honorary degrees (LLD) from both Washington and Lee University and William and Mary College. He wrote numerous books including the Glass Speller, which was adopted as a state textbook in Virginia in 1920, as well as the Virginia supplement for Frye's Geography. In 1920 Lynchburg High School, then located on Park Avenue was re-named E. C. Glass High School. The current E. C. Glass HIGH School standing nearby was built in 1953 and serves as a monument to this remarkable educator and innovative administrator and a source of great pride to its generations of graduates.

**216 words/ 1,361 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Edward Christian Glass (1852-1931)**

E. C. Glass became superintendent of Lynchburg's public school system in 1879, at the age of 26, and served for nearly 53 years. He established, and for 18 years oversaw, a summer teachers' institute that trained thousands of teachers from Virginia and beyond. He co-owned and co-edited the *Virginia School Journal*, for years the official organ of the state Department of Public Instruction and the Educational Association of Virginia. Glass was president of this association and twice served on the State Board of Education. He wrote several textbooks, including *Glass's Speller*. Lynchburg High School was renamed in his honor in 1920, and a new E. C. Glass High School opened here in 1953.

**113 words/ 691 characters**

**Sources:**

*Lynchburg News*, 14 Jan. 1920, 10, 13 Jan. 1929, 26 Oct. 1931.

*Alexandria Gazette*, 10 Jan. 1879.

*Virginia School Journal*, Jan. 1892, April, Oct. 1893, Dec. 1894, Feb. 1895.

*Journal of Education*, 3 Dec. 1925, 28 Jan. 1929, 16 Nov. 1931.

*Roanoke Times*, 1 July 1891, 16 July 1893.

*Washington Post*, 27 June 1905.

*Washington Herald*, 10 Jan. 1921.

*New York Times*, 26 Oct. 1931.

Frances Adams Deyerle and Janet Shaffer, *A Legacy of Learning: The Lynchburg Public Schools, 1871-1986* (Lynchburg, 1987).

Gene W. Tomlin, *The First Decade of the Lynchburg, Virginia, Free Public Schools, 1871-1882* (Warwick House Publishing, 2011).

*The Saga of a City: Lynchburg, Virginia, 1736-1936* (Lynchburg Sesqui-Centennial Association, 1936).

James M. Elson, *Lynchburg, Virginia: The First Two Hundred Years, 1786-1986* (Warwick House Publishers, 2004).

“E. C. Glass High School” <https://www.lcsedu.net/schools/ecg/about>

## **10.) Melrose Caverns**

**Sponsor:** Melrose Caverns, Inc.

**Locality:** Rockingham County

**Proposed Location:** 6637 North Valley Pike

**Sponsor Contact:** Richard H. Yancey, [ryancey@becpas.com](mailto:ryancey@becpas.com); Debbi Miller-Yancey, [djmyancey@gmail.com](mailto:djmyancey@gmail.com)

### **Original text:**

#### **Melrose Caverns**

Native American artifacts were discovered in the cavern. Local tradition states that the cavern was used by the colonists in 1754 to hide from Indian raiders. The cavern was utilized by the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War and features hand carved names identifying hundreds of soldiers from both armies on walls, columns and ceilings. Evidence of pistol and rifle balls mar the walls and formations in several corridors. The cavern opened to the public in 1929 under the name of Blue Grottoes Caverns.

**86 words/ 519 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Melrose Caverns**

This cave was likely known to Native Americans before the 18th century. John Harrison Sr. acquired the property in the 1740s. The entrance was improved in 1824 to allow access to visitors. During the Civil War, Union and Confederate soldiers left hundreds of inscriptions on the walls recording names and regiments; pistol and rifle balls scarred the formations in several corridors. In 1929, as automobile-based tourism became popular, the cave was opened as a commercial attraction called Blue Grottoes that included a lodge and service station. This business closed in 1967. Known as Melrose Caverns since the 1930s, the property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**109 words/ 687 characters**

**Sources:**

Melrose Caverns and Harrison Farmstead, NRHP nomination (2014).

J. Houston Harrison, *Settlers by the Long Gray Trail* (Dayton, VA: J. C. Carrier Company, 2006).

William M. McGill, *Caverns of Virginia* (Richmond: Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development, 1933).

Samuel Kercheval, *History of the Valley of Virginia*, 4th ed. (Strasburg, VA: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1925).

Douglas Reichert Powell, *Endless Caverns: An Underground Journey into the Show Caves of Appalachia* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2018).

John Wayland, *A History of Rockingham County* (Dayton, VA: Ruebush-Elkins Co., 1912).

*Harrisonburg Daily News Record*, 18 Aug. 1928, 19 June 1929, 5 Nov. 1966, 25 March 1967.

*Philadelphia Inquirer*, 18 Aug. 1837.

*Hancock Jeffersonian*, 30 May 1862.

*Western Reserve Chronicle*, 4 June 1862.

*Richmond Times Dispatch*, 17 June 1929.

*Washington Evening Star*, 23 June 1929.

*National Tribune*, 31 May 1894.

*Washington Post*, 11, 15 March 1933.

<http://www.melrosecaverns.com/about>

<https://michaeljdouma.com/2017/10/20/historic-inscriptions-in-the-shenandoah-valley-wiers-cave/>

## **11.) Pierre Daura (1896-1976)**

**Sponsor:** Daura Gallery, University of Lynchburg

**Locality:** Rockbridge County

**Proposed Location:** Route 39, Rockbridge Baths

**Sponsor Contact:** Barbara Rothermel, [rothermel@lynchburg.edu](mailto:rothermel@lynchburg.edu)

### **Original text:**

#### **Pierre Daura (1896-1976)**

Pierre Daura, one of the foremost Virginia artists during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, was born in Catalonia and trained in Barcelona under Jose Ruiz Blasco, Picasso's father. In Paris in the 1920s and 1930s, he became immersed in modern art, exhibited frequently, received critical acclaim, and in 1929 married Virginia native Louise Blair. In 1939, they moved to Rockbridge Baths, where Daura found inspiration in the people and landscapes of the Blue Ridge Mountains. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1943, taught art at Lynchburg College and Randolph-Macon Woman's College, and was the first drawing and painting teacher of Lexington native and world-renowned artist Cy Twombly (1928-2011).

**107 words/ 694 characters**

### **Edited text:**

#### **Pierre Daura (1896-1976)**

Pierre Daura, Catalan-American painter and sculptor, trained in Barcelona under Pablo Picasso's father. In Paris in the 1910s and 1920s, he immersed himself in modern art, exhibited frequently, and won critical acclaim. He married Richmond native Louise Blair in 1928, moved to Virginia in 1939, and lived for many years in Rockbridge Baths, where he is buried. Daura found inspiration in his family and in the landscapes of Spain, France, and the Appalachian Mountains.

Museums in Europe and across the U.S. hold collections of his works. He taught at Lynchburg College and Randolph-Macon Woman's College and was the first art teacher of Lexington native and world-renowned artist Cy Twombly.

**109 words/ 693 characters**

**Sources:**

Teresa Macia, *Pierre Daura (1896-1976)* (Barcelona: Ambit Serveis Editorials, S.A., 1999).

William M. S. Rasmussen, *The Beauty of the Land: Pierre Daura's Vision of Virginia* (Richmond: Virginia Historical Society, 2006).

Jill Hartz, et al., *Placing Pierre Daura* (Eugene, OR: Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art, University of Oregon, 2014).

Martha Daura & Kerry Greaves, *Pierre Daura: A Retrospective 1896-1976* (Vero Beach, FL: Vero Beach Museum of Art, 2002).

Pierre Daura death certificate, 1 Jan. 1976.

*Richmond Times Dispatch*, 2 Jan. 1976.

William M. S. Rasmussen, "Pierre Francois Daura," *Dictionary of Virginia Biography* (Richmond: Library of Virginia, 2016).

<https://www.guggenheim.org/artwork/artist/cy-twombly>

## **12.) St. Stephen's Episcopal Church**

**Sponsor:** St. Stephen's Episcopal Church

**Locality:** Fauquier County

**Proposed Location:** 8695 Old Dumfries Road, Catlett

**Sponsor Contact:** Edward F. Dandar Jr., [efdandar@verizon.net](mailto:efdandar@verizon.net)

**Original text:**

### **St. Stephen's Episcopal Church**

Established in 1842, it was the first Episcopal Church in Catlett 10-miles east of St. James in Warrenton. During the Civil War, St. Stephen's suffered with the passing/re-passing of large Union and Confederate armies. Visited daily by raiding parties, then occupied by Union forces, it was an outpost/hospital for guarding the Catlett rail line. Accidently burnt down after October

1863. Re-built in 1879 using scaled-down plans of a Philadelphia area church by Union soldier/architect, F. Draper. The Church Ladies Sewing Society provided significant help and resources in re-building the Church then, and thereafter. In 1934, the Depression forced the Church to close its doors. Re-opened in 1938, St. Stephen's continued to provide Community services.

**114 words/ 755 characters**

#### **Edited text:**

#### **St. Stephen's Episcopal Church**

St. Stephen's Church was organized in 1842 to serve residents of this area who previously had to travel to St. James' Church in Warrenton. Located between the strategically important Warrenton Turnpike and the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, St. Stephen's was in the path of both armies during the Civil War. The 6th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry established its headquarters in the sanctuary in April 1862, and two brigades of Confederate Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry corps encamped nearby in Oct. 1863. The church burned during the war. Women led efforts to raise funds for a new Gothic Revival sanctuary, built in 1879, and to reopen the church in 1939 after the Great Depression.

**112 words/ 685 characters**

#### **Sources:**

*Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia*, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1860, 1861, 1865.

St. Stephen's Church Vestry, Meeting Minutes, 1876-1925.

St. Stephen's Ladies Sewing Society Minutes.

"St. Stephen's Church," typescript.

Rufus R. Dawes, *Service with the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers* (Ann Arbor, MI: Cushing-Malloy, Inc., 1890).

*The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* (New York: Gramercy Books, 1983).

John S. Salmon, *The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide* (Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2001).

Auburn Battlefield, NRHP (2011).

William D. Henderson, *The Road to Bristoe Station* (Lynchburg: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1987), 137-149.

*Fauquier Democrat*, 30 Sept. 1948.

*Fauquier Times Democrat*, 16 Jan. 1992.

### **13.) United Methodist Family Services**

**Sponsor:** United Methodist Family Services

**Locality:** City of Richmond

**Proposed Location:** 3900 W. Broad St.

**Sponsor Contact:** Nathan Madden, [nmadden@umfs.org](mailto:nmadden@umfs.org)

#### **Original text:**

#### **United Methodist Family Services**

The Virginia Annual Conference of The United Methodist Church was granted a charter from Virginia legislature to build an orphanage at this site in 1900. The Orphanage flourished as a farming community and expanded its operations to a farm in New Kent. During the height of the Great Depression, the Orphanage cared for as many as 365 children. In 1951, the Orphanage was renamed Virginia Methodist Children's Home and the farm in New Kent was sold. In 1980, the Annual Conference again renamed the agency to United Methodist Family Services (UMFS), which would expand to nine locations throughout Virginia and offer a number of social services, including adoption and foster care, residential treatment, and a private day school.

**118 words/ 730 characters**

#### **Edited text:**

#### **United Methodist Family Services**

United Methodist Family Services (originally known as the Virginia Conference Orphanage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South) was incorporated in 1900 and opened here in 1902. Organized as an agricultural community, the orphanage maintained farms here and in New Kent County. Residents attended school, raised crops and livestock, and learned domestic skills. In the 1950s, farming operations ceased and a new building campaign modernized the campus. Known after 1980 as United Methodist Family Services, the agency expanded to other localities in Virginia, offering social services such as adoption and foster care, residential treatment, and education.

**95 words/ 658 characters**

**Sources:**

UMFS History: <https://www.umfs.org/about/history/>

*The United Methodist Family Services of Virginia, 1902-1982* (1982).

*The Guardian* (Dec. 1967).

*Minutes of the Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South* (1898).

*Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia* (1900).

*Richmond Times*, 13, 18 June 1899, 20, 22 Jan. 1901, 3 May 1901.

*Richmond Dispatch*, 3 May 1901, 23 March, 5 Sept. 1902.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 17 Dec. 1931, 14 June 1937, 10 Jan. 1952, 19 April, 18 Nov. 1953.

*Roanoke Times*, 16 Oct. 1952.

*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, 8 Feb. 1899.

**14.) Village of Holston Mills**

**Sponsor:** Family of the late Victor C. and Minta R. Neitch

**Locality:** Smyth County

**Proposed Location:** Intersection of Route 650 (South Fork Road), Route 604 (Red Stone Road), and Route 648 (Old Mill Road)

**Sponsor Contact:** Nancy Neitch Smith, [nancyneitch@embarqmail.com](mailto:nancyneitch@embarqmail.com)

**Original text:****Village of Holston Mills**

--Village grew around Holston Woolen Mills—antebellum era; large textile manufacturing plant

--Included post office, telegraph office, factories, grist mills, saw mills, burr mills, churches, shops and homes

--Establishment of Co. A, 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry, Echol's Brigade, Breckinridge's Division, July 1861

--Holston Woolen Mills manufactured wool for Confederate uniforms

--Holston Woolen Mills changed name to Holstein Woolen Mills, relocated to Salem in 1895, village slowly became a ghost community

**Edited text:**

**Village of Holston Mills**

Industrialist Abijah Thomas bought a 344-acre tract in this area, including a sawmill and a grist mill, in 1844. Here ca. 1860 he and a partner opened Holston Woolen Factory, a major producer of textiles around which the village of Holston Mills developed. During the Civil War, Co. A of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry was organized here; the woolen mill made cloth for Confederate uniforms. Dormant following the war, the mill flourished under new ownership after 1875, when it became known as Holstein Woolen Mills. The town expanded to include a school, shops, a post office, and a telegraph office. After the mill moved to Salem early in the 1890s, the village declined and later vanished.

**117 words/ 699 characters**

**Sources:**

Mack H. Sturgill, *Abijah Thomas & His Octagonal House* (Marion, VA: Tucker Printing, 1990).

*Richmond Whig*, 3 Feb. 1860.

*Alexandria Gazette*, 7 Feb. 1860.

Charles E. Anderson, "Holstein Mills" (typescript, ca. 1942).

Goodridge Wilson, *Smyth County History and Traditions* (Kingsport, TN: Kingsport Press, 1932).

Joan Tracy Armstrong, *Antebellum Years through the Civil War* (Bristol: Smyth County Historical & Museum Society, Inc., 1986)

*Smyth County News*, 1 July 1976.

<http://www.smythoctagonhouse.org/about.html>

[https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/VLR\\_to\\_transfer/PDFNoms/086-0004\\_AbijahThomasHouse\\_1980\\_Final\\_Nomination.pdf](https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/VLR_to_transfer/PDFNoms/086-0004_AbijahThomasHouse_1980_Final_Nomination.pdf)

**15.) Washington's 1791 Southern Tour**

**Sponsor:** John J. Beardsworth Jr.

**Locality:** Louisa County

**Proposed Location:** to the left of the driveway at 1779 Moody Town Road, Bumpass

**Sponsor Contact:** John J. Beardsworth Jr., [jbeardsworth@hunton.com](mailto:jbeardsworth@hunton.com)

**Original text:****Washington's 1791 Southern Tour**

On the night of June 9, 1791, during his Southern Tour, President George Washington stayed at Jerdone Castle as the guest of Sarah Jerdone, the widow of Francis Jerdone Sr. During his first Term, Washington understood his role as the singular unifying figure in America. He resolved to visit each of the 13 states then comprising the new nation. His goal was to better understand the land, the culture and the regional differences of the newly unified country. His Southern Tour in the Spring of 1791, which took three months and covered nearly 1900 miles, traversed Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

**101 words/ 604 characters**

**Edited text:****Washington's 1791 Southern Tour**

On the night of 9 June 1791, during his southern tour of the United States, Pres. George Washington stayed here at Jerdone Castle as the guest of Sarah Jerdone. Washington, then in his first term, understood his role as the singular unifying figure in the new nation. He resolved to visit each state to gauge public opinion, better understand regional differences, and bolster support for the federal government. He toured the South with a staff of eight men, riding on hazardous, poorly marked roads in a carriage pulled by four horses. Away from the nation's capital for 3.5 months, he covered nearly 1,900 miles and visited seven states, including Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

**114 words/ 688 characters**

**Sources:**

George Washington Diary, Founders Online:

<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/01-06-02-0002-0005-0001>

George Washington to John Adams, 17 May 1789:

<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/99-02-02-0562>

T. H. Breen, *George Washington's Journey: The President Forges a New Nation* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2015).

Warren Bingham, *George Washington's 1791 Southern Tour* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2016).

Archibald Henderson, *Washington's Southern Tour, 1791* (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1923.)

<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/southern-tour>

<https://www.americanheritage.com/george-washingtons-journey#2>

<https://www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/the-first-president/george-washingtons-1791-southern-tour/>

Linda J. Sturtz, "Sarah Jerdone: Negotiating Revolution," in Cynthia Kierner and Sandy Treadway, eds., *Virginia Women: Their Lives and Times* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2015), 95-113.

### **Sponsor-funded Replacement Markers**

#### **1). Tuckahoe SA-24**

##### **Original text (from 1951):**

##### **Tuckahoe**

Perhaps the oldest frame residence on James River west of Richmond, Tuckahoe was begun about 1715 by Thomas Randolph. The little schoolhouse still stands here where Thomas Jefferson began his childhood studies. Famous guests here have included William Byrd of Westover, Lord Cornwallis and George Washington. Virginia's Governor Thomas Mann Randolph was born here.

##### **Edited text:**

##### **Tuckahoe**

Tuckahoe, a plantation owned by colonial Virginia's prominent Randolph family, was under cultivation by the 1710s. The main house, an H-shaped dwelling, is considered one of the most significant examples of early-18th-century architecture in the United States. Construction began under the direction of William Randolph about 1733 and was completed ca. 1740. Many 18th-century outbuildings survive. The plantation depended on the labor of enslaved African Americans. Thomas Jefferson lived at Tuckahoe for several years during his childhood, and his education began here. Thomas Mann Randolph, governor of Virginia (1819-1822), was born here in 1768. Tuckahoe is a National Historic Landmark.

**100 words/ 692 characters**

## **2.) Virginia Estelle Randolph (1870-1958) W-221**

### **Original text (from 1992):**

#### **Virginia Estelle Randolph**

The daughter of parents born in slavery, Virginia Randolph (1874-1958) taught in a one-room schoolhouse beginning in 1892. A gifted teacher, she became in 1908 the nation's first Jeanes Supervising Industrial Teacher, a position sponsored by the Anna T. Jeanes Fund of Philadelphia for black Southern education. Randolph developed the Henrico Plan, teaching both traditional subjects and vocational skills. Henrico County named two schools in her honor here in 1915 and 1957. In 1969 the schools were merged to form the Virginia Randolph Education Center; Randolph is buried here.

### **Edited text:**

#### **Virginia Estelle Randolph (1870-1958)**

The daughter of parents born into slavery, Virginia Randolph taught here in the one-room Mountain Road School beginning in the mid-1890s. A gifted teacher, she became in 1908 the nation's first countywide Jeanes Supervising Industrial Teacher, a position sponsored by the Anna T. Jeanes Fund of Philadelphia for black southern education. Randolph developed the Henrico Plan, teaching both traditional subjects and vocational skills. She promoted public health initiatives and juvenile justice reform. In 1915 Henrico County renamed Mountain Road School in Randolph's honor. The campus, which has grown and changed in purpose over the years, still bears her name. Randolph is buried here.

**103 words/ 687 characters**

## **3.) Bowman Family A-55**

### **Original text (from 1998):**

#### **Fort Bowman**

The stone house to the south is Fort Bowman or Harmony Hall, built about 1753 for George Bowman who emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1731-1732. The house is an important example of the Pennsylvania German influence on Shenandoah Valley architecture. There was born Maj. Joseph Bowman, second in command in Gen. George Rogers Clark's expedition for the conquest of the Northwest in 1778-1779 during the Revolutionary War. Among those buried in the Bowman family cemetery nearby are Joseph Bowman's brother, Capt. Isaac Bowman, and Samuel Kercheval, the early-19th-century historian of the Valley.

### **Edited text:**

## **Bowman Family**

To the east is Fort Bowman, built ca. 1771 for the family of George and Mary (Hite) Bowman. The house exemplifies the merging of German and English architectural styles in the Shenandoah Valley. The Bowmans, with others of German and Scots-Irish origin, had moved to this area from Pennsylvania in the 1730s and had become slaveowners. Their son Maj. Joseph Bowman was second in command in Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark's Vincennes Campaign during the Revolutionary War. Second- and third-generation family houses preserved nearby include Isaac and Mary Bowman's Mount Pleasant (1812), Col. George and Elizabeth Bowman's Long Meadow (1848), and Charles and Rebecca Hite's farmhouse (1850s).

**107 words/ 689 characters**

### **Sources:**

1850 United States Census, Warren County.

T. K. Cartmell, *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants: A History of Frederick County, Virginia*. 2nd ed. (Baltimore, 1968), 104, 261.

Edward A. Chappell, "Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement," in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, eds. Dell Upton and Michael Vlach (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 28, 36-40.

Clarence Geier, Claire Metcalfe, and Kimberly Tinkham; "An Assessment of the Archaeological Components at Bowman's Fort or Harmony Hall" (Harrisonburg: James Madison University, 2009), 8-13.

Warren Hofstra, *The Planting of New Virginia: Settlement and Landscape in the Shenandoah Valley* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004), 98-99.

Maral S. Kalbian, Dennis Pouge, and Margaret T. Peters, "Historic Overview and Physical Investigations of Fort Bowman, Shenandoah County VA" (Berryville: Maral S. Kalbian LLC, 2014), 5-7, 16-17, 32.

National Register of Historic Places, Fort Bowman, Shenandoah County, Virginia. Staff, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (1969).

National Register of Historic Places, Long Meadow, Warren County, Virginia (Maral Kalbian, 1995).

National Register of Historic Places, Mount Pleasant, Shenandoah County Virginia. James and Shirley Maxwell (2011), 16-17.

Michael Spencer, "Bowman-Hite Farmhouse Historic Structures Report" (Fredericksburg:

University of Mary Washington, 2013), 24.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Cultural Resource Information System, Shenandoah County, 085-0004. Last accessed February 13, 2020.

Wayland, John. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia* (Strasburg, 1927), 449-50.

### **Marker Topics Selected During Governor's Black History Month Marker Contest**

#### **1.) Barbara Rose Johns (1935-1991)**

#### **Prince Edward County**

Barbara Johns, civil rights pioneer, was born in New York and moved to her parents' native Prince Edward County as a child. In April 1951, at age 16, she led a student walkout to protest conditions at the segregated Robert Russa Moton High School, where facilities were vastly inferior to those at the county's white high school. The students, demanding a new school, sought aid from the Virginia NAACP, which instead offered to represent them in a lawsuit seeking an end to segregation. *Davis v. Prince Edward* was the only student-initiated case consolidated into *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that public school segregation was unconstitutional.

**113 words/ 691 characters**

#### **2.) Camilla Ella Williams (1919-2012)**

#### **Danville**

Camilla Williams, operatic soprano, grew up in Danville. In 1946 she became the first African American woman to secure a contract with a major U.S. opera company, making her debut in *Madama Butterfly* with the New York City Center Opera. Williams starred in Columbia Records' recording of *Porgy and Bess* (1951), performed with the Vienna State Opera and other prominent companies, toured internationally as a soloist, and served as a cultural ambassador for the U.S. State Department. In 1963 she performed in Danville to raise funds for civil rights demonstrators, and she sang the national anthem at the March on Washington before Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech.

**113 words/ 693 characters**

#### **3.) Ona Judge (ca. 1773-1848)**

#### **Fairfax County**

Ona (or Oney) Judge, born into slavery at Mount Vernon, became Martha Washington's personal attendant as a child. After George Washington was elected president in 1789, Judge was brought to New York City and later to Philadelphia to serve his household. Washington periodically sent her back to Virginia to skirt a Pennsylvania law that might have granted her freedom based on long-term residency. In 1796, after learning that she was to become a gift for Martha

Washington's granddaughter, Judge escaped from Philadelphia to New Hampshire. There she married, had three children, taught herself to read and write, and lived for more than 50 years, having resisted Washington's attempts to recover her.

**111 words/ 701 characters**

**4.) Wyatt Tee Walker (1928-2018)**

**Petersburg**

Wyatt Tee Walker, pastor of Gillfield Baptist Church from 1953 to 1960, served as president of the Petersburg branch of the NAACP and as Virginia director of the Congress of Racial Equality. He worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and for several years was his chief of staff. In 1960 Walker became the first full-time executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He helped organize major civil rights protests including the Birmingham (Alabama) Movement and the March on Washington. For 37 years Walker was pastor of Canaan Baptist Church of Christ in Harlem, NY. In 1978 he organized the International Freedom Mobilization to combat apartheid in South Africa.

**111 words/ 694 characters**

**5.) Sgt. William H. Carney (1840-1908)**

**Norfolk**

William Carney, born into slavery in Norfolk, gained his freedom and settled in New Bedford, MA, ca. 1856. He enlisted in the 54th Massachusetts Vol. Infantry Regt. in Feb. 1863, shortly after the Emancipation Proclamation authorized African American men to serve in combat in the U.S. Army, and was soon promoted to sergeant. On 18 July 1863, as the 54th led an attack on Fort Wagner near Charleston, SC, Carney retrieved the American flag from the regiment's wounded color guard. Under heavy fire, he carried the flag to the fort's parapet and then, despite serious wounds, withdrew it when his unit was pushed back. For this action Carney received the Medal of Honor on 23 May 1900.

**117 words/ 685 characters**

*The board will also be asked to consider three local historical markers. The board is asked only to approve the design of these markers, not the content. Images of these signs will be presented at the meeting on June 18.*